

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Slaves' Shackles about to be Broken.

REBEL SCOUTING OPERATIONS CHECKED.

REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

No intelligent man could have gone out of the Senate Chamber this morning without the conviction that the "Conscript Fathers" had silently pronounced the doom of Slavery on this continent. An act of Congress will unquestionably strike the shackles off the Africans in every State of the Union before the next Anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day.

SKIRMISHES WITH REBEL SCOUTS.

Col. Leonard of the 13th Massachusetts, telegraphed to Gen. Banks, yesterday, that his men at Hancock shelled and dispersed a party passing Westward, too small for attack, but large enough to incite rumor. For some time past the enemy has sent out daily, from Fairfax Court House, a scouting party of 1,000 or 2,000 men. It breaks up into squads of 50 or 100, who attack smaller bodies of our men. They have been very troublesome to our picket guards of late, one of whom, composed of twelve of Gen. Bleeker's men, was captured the other day. Another, or as a prisoner says, the same party, had worse luck last night.

Lieut. Knight, Company B, 3d New-Jersey, went with 55 men as far as Burke's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They stretched two telegraph wires across Old Broad-dock Road, one as high as the forehead of a man on horseback, the other lower, and awaited the results on this side. Presently half a company of Rebel cavalry dashed up on a charge. The wires unseated two or three, and threw the rest into confusion. Our men rushed up, emptied six saddles, and took one prisoner. Eight of the party who were in smocks completed the route, and emptied two more saddles. Eight horses galloped within our lines. On the return of the party, another prisoner was taken, W. H. Johnson of Company D, First New-York Cavalry, who had deserted the night before.

We lost Stephen Tompkins, Company B, New-Jersey 34, who was wounded with a pistol shot and is missing; Newberry, shot in the arm and side, who was brought into camp. The horsemen taken prisoner were orderly Sergeant T. H. Dunham, of the 6th Georgia Hussars. He gives information respecting the enemy's scouting expeditions. He says that the post-office, hitherto at Fairfax, has been removed to Manassas. Among the papers in his pocket-book was a slip from a Southern paper, containing the following telegram:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Over twenty-eight thousand troops were reviewed today by Gov. Moore, Major-Gen. Lovell, and Brigadier-Gen. Ruggles. The line was over seven miles long. One regiment comprised 1,400 free colored men. The review was one of the greatest affairs ever witnessed on this continent. One company displayed a black flag, whose motto was, "We give and take no quarter."

THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

The press owe a debt of gratitude to Congressmen Gurley of Ohio, for introducing into the House to-day his resolution respecting the Telegraphic Censorship.

THE MILITARY STOREHOUSE—CLOTHING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The premises of Military Storekeeper, Capt. Dan. Thomas, are enlarging. Spacious wooden storehouses have been erected in the rear of Governor's Fine Art Gallery, and, like that, are filled with boxes of army clothing. Two hundred wagons daily, on the average, leave the door for the camps. There are now on hand 250,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 pairs of drawers, 60,000 flannel shirts. The supply of blankets is not yet quite equal to the demand; 5,000 of European manufacture, which arrived yesterday, were all gone before noon to-day. Almost all the troops are, however, blanketed. The 83d Pennsylvania, 44th New-York, and 18th Massachusetts, have donated the Zouave uniforms, of which 10,000 were received recently from Europe. They are all in Gen. Porter's division.

REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH.

A letter from Port Royal says that a recently taken prisoner there says that the ship Fingal, from Glasgow, with 70 rifled cannon, and a cargo of rifles and munitions of war, ran up Savannah River in a fog since our fleet captured Fort Walker and Bearsgard, and that there are 6,000 soldiers at Savannah. This information is discredited at the Navy Department. Letters found on prisoners, recently taken, however, speak of the arrival of a vessel laden with contraband of war in the latter part of November. She is the last that will reach that port.

VESSELS BOARDED.

The Navy Department, some months since, ordered the vessels of the blockading squadron to report the number, names, destination, cargo, &c., of all vessels which they board. The steamer Daylight, blockading off Cape May, reports that she has boarded, from Sept. 8 to Nov. 27, inclusive, 257 vessels, in addition to which she has spoken 97 not enumerated, being chiefly transports laden with Government stores.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The California delegation, headed by Senator Latham, called at the State Department this morning for the purpose of procuring a modification of the system of passports, so that through passengers to California will not have to procure them. There is no objection to the practice of requiring them from passengers to Panama and Aspinwall.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

Upon the strength of permits issued, or at least promised, by Government some time since, certain parties in the North, among them Senator Simmons, fitted out vessels to trade with the South, exchanging articles which the local men on the seaboard really require for their own use. Government, however, has

since had the matter under advisement, and now refuses to give any permits, and the vessels, some of which have reached Fortress Monroe, were, a day or two since, brought to Baltimore and there disposed of their cargoes.

THE DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES.

The President has submitted with his message, as an accompanying document, a volume of nearly 500 printed pages, containing Secretary Seward's diplomatic dispatches.

CONSEL TO VALENCIA.

George Kent has been appointed Consul to Valencia, at a salary of \$1,500.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Kansas Senatorial contested election case, which was postponed last session, will be brought up for consideration in the course of a few days. Mr. Stanton will lay additional evidence before the Senate when the case comes up.

A PRESENT FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Prince Napoleon has selected at the Imperial manufacturing an elegant service of Sevres china, which is now on its way to this country, as a present to the Secretary of State, in acknowledgment of the attentions which the Prince received here.

THE RECENT RELEASES.

Messrs. Gwin, Denham, and Brent arrived this evening. Their release upon parole is not final, but their case is to be reconsidered here by the President.

MR. FAULKNER RELEASED.

Mr. Faulkner's application has been granted. He is released on parole, to return to Fort Warren within a month, unless Mr. Ely arrives before that time expires.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Twenty or thirty vessels have within the last forty-eight hours passed the rebel batteries without being fired upon. Eleven came up this morning, conveyed by the Cour de Lion.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

ARMY ORDER RESPECTING UNION PRISONERS AND UNIFORMS.

An army order just issued by the Secretary of War directs that all officers and enlisted men of the volunteer service now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported as missing in action, or that may hereafter be taken prisoners or reported missing in action, be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to consist entirely of such missing officers and men. The vacancies thus occasioned in the organized regiments will be filled by the Governors of the various States to which the regiments belong. In time of actual field service, officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry are permitted to wear the light blue overcoat prescribed for enlisted men of the mounted corps. The uniform for chaplains of the army will be a plain black frock coat, with nine buttons, plain black pantaloons, felt hat, or army forage cap, without ornament. On occasions of ceremony, a plain capote de bras may be worn.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Vice-President Hendlin has appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas, and the treason of Mason.

DISMISSALS FROM THE ARMY.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Herndon of Virginia has been dismissed, by direction of the President, from the army, for deserting his post; also, Maj. Lynde, for a similar reason, and for subsequently surrendering his command to an inferior force of insurgents in New-Mexico.

CALL FOR MUSTER-ROLLS.

Muster officers, who have not already done so, are requested to send the roll on which they have mustered regiments to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready on Saturday. Congress, however, will not be in session on that day, so that the report cannot be presented before Monday.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Private Peter Maxwell of the 3d New-York Regiment died in camp yesterday.

OUR TRADE AND COMMERCE.

A resolution was passed by the House last July inquiring if any, and what legislation is necessary to increase and extend the trade and commerce of the United States with foreign countries.

The President, in response, says he is not aware that any legislation of the character suggested could now be wisely adopted, beyond such as has been already recommended in his annual message, and that nothing further can be effected until the treaties to be submitted to the Senate shall have been ratified.

THE NEW GRANADIAN COMMISSION.

A question of importance was raised in the joint United States and New-Granadian Commission to-day, viz: Whether the latter Republic is liable, under the treaty, for the payment of damages growing out of the Panama riots, or whether the business of the Commission is merely to ascertain the amount of claims for future action.

Mr. Carlisle, for New-Granada, maintained the latter proposition, and Mr. Dean, of Ohio, for the claimants, the former. The Commission being divided they have sent for the umpire, Judge Upham.

COL. BIRNEY'S REGIMENT.

Col. Birney's regiment (23d) Philadelphia Zouaves, after their parade, were received by the President and Secretaries Cameron and Seward. The appearance and discipline of the regiment was the subject of high commendation.

A large number of vessels, some of large size, have recently arrived here from the lower Potomac. One passed in broad day the rebel batteries, but was unobserved.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The following items are from the Memphis papers of the 2d:

Gen. Tresevant has a long communication in *The Memphis Appeal* showing the inefficiency of the rebel defenses at and above Memphis. He says that Columbus once lost, the Unionists would have no trouble in marching directly to Memphis, and that Memphis is entirely defenseless and indefensible. He calls upon every male citizen of the State to enroll, and threatens all who do not with death.

The rebels are sending their cotton to Northern Alabama for safety. Coffee is quoted at \$1 per pound in Memphis, and none to be had; Bacon 60c., and other provisions in proportion.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Commercial's Frankfort dispatch says that although every act in the legislative proceedings shows a most loyal feeling, nothing of general interest has transpired.

The expulsion of the traitor Breckinridge from Congress gives great satisfaction. Many aspire to succeed him, among whom are James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, George Robertson, Nat. Wolfe, and Garrett Davis Breckinridge are named.

Zollicoffer is on the south side of Cumberland River, seven miles from Somerset, with 7,500 men, and some good artillery. Gen. Schoff is on this side, and will be ready to engage him as soon as the river rises. A fight is expected soon.

PROGRESS IN THE NEGRO QUESTION.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE TREASURY.

COTTON TO BE SEIZED AND SOLD.

Rebels' Slaves to be Set to Work.

SOMETHING LIKE EMANCIPATION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States:

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil, and all other property found within the limits of States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied or to be hereafter occupied by the troops and authority of the Union, the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, agents to reside at such ports or places as are, or may be, occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army, or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill the duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities, under proper instructions, will render such military protection and aid as may be required to carry out the intentions of this Department. Persons held to service for life, under State laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists, embracing the names, sex, and condition of such persons, and, as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the name of any person claiming their services; which lists shall be in triplicate—one for the military commandant, one for the files of the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The persons so listed will be organized for systematic labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice, and other products found within the Territory brought under Federal control. Pay rolls will be prepared, and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed in proportion to the service rendered by the agent, and approved by the military commandant, and by the Secretary of the Treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules, and other stock, vehicles of transportation and other property, will be carefully made, and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by such agent.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct. When prepared for shipment, the packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished. An account of all provisions of whatever character, found on such plantation, will be taken, and such provisions will be used so far as may be necessary for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiencies of substance will be supplied by the United States Commissary upon the requisition of the Agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account.

The cotton and other articles when prepared for market, shall be shipped to New-York, and so far as practicable, by the returning Government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New-York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A carefully detailed account will be kept by the Agent of all supplies furnished by the Government, and of all expenditures made. Each agent will transmit a weekly report of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury and render his account in duplicate monthly for settlement.

All requisitions, bills of lading, and invoices will be countersigned by the military commandant, or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transmit his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens, who may maintain or may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON CROP.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 31, 1861.

Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Along the coast there is one sheet of flame and smoke. Many military companies in New-Orleans are volunteering for thirty days service at Columbus, Ky.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Convention to-day abolished the extra vote system of voting, substituting the ballot in the Legislature.

Mr. Burley of Marshall offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of all attorneys being made to take the oath of allegiance; also allowing no person to sue in the Courts who is disloyal.

ARMY AND NAVY.

A small detachment of men arrived yesterday from Auburn and were sent over to Governor's Island to the 75th New-York Volunteers.

The Commissary Department at No. 4 State street, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, Assistant Commissary-General, continues to transact an immense amount of business. Several additional clerks have been employed for some time past, and there are seldom less than fifteen or twenty clerks waiting for stores of one kind or another.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday the U. S. steamer *Merced* was put into commission with the following list of officers:

Commander, H. S. Stillwagner; Lieut. and Executive Officer, T. Abbott; Acting Master, C. R. Wilder; F. J. Greer, Asst. F. J. Baldwin; Asst. Asst. Surgeon, C. H. Mason; Asst. Asst. Engineer, A. Deitz; Third Asst. Surgeon, Simon Koch; Asst. Engineer, E. F. Martin; and J. A. Hanger; Master's Mate, E. Lane; E. Rogers, and G. A. Stearns.

The U. S. steamer *Rhode Island* took her departure at 10 o'clock yesterday, with officers, gun, stores and mails, for the blockading squadron. As we announced a few days ago, a gun of heavy caliber has been mounted on a platform on the fore-castle of the *Rhode Island*, increasing her armament to seven guns.

The U. S. store-ship *Relief* was towed yesterday from the Navy-Yard. Her destination is Port Royal.

The U. S. steamer *Crusader* hauled into the berth vacated by the *Relief*, and the slooped-war *Vandalia* vacated by the *Crusader* has been raised, and the *Crusader* will in the *Rhode Island's* berth, and be prepared generally, and be put into commission, and the *Vandalia* is taking on board several 68-pounders.

The launch loaded with shell, which was sunk by the *Winona* a short time ago, as the latter was raised, went into the Yard on her trial trip, has been raised, and all the shell recovered unharmed. The launch, and however, which was an odd one, was cut in two, and is therefore of no further use.

The platform on which the guns captured during the Mexican war, and sent to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, will be permanently mounted, has been completed, and when the guns are placed in position, will form a prominent ornament to the Yard.

A BATTLE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN THE FIELD.

HIS FORCES DEFEAT THE REBELS.

A TOTAL ROUT CONFESSED.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

A special dispatch in the Memphis papers of the 2d, gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the Union forces under Parson Brownlow, and the Rebels, which was fought December 1, in which the Parson's forces were victorious. The Rebel dispatch calls it the "first Union victory of the war." Brownlow had 3,000 men. The Rebel force is not ascertained. The rout of the Rebels was total.

The *Memphis Avalanche*, of the 2d, contains the following:

"A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate forces at Morristown, East Tennessee, yesterday, killing a large number, and completely routing them."

"Major-General Geo. Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville, to take command of the Confederate forces."

FROM WASHINGTON.

How Goes the War?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861.

The particular interest in the operations of the army, the general consideration of our military progress, or want of progress, the alternate hope and despair of the great "advance," have given way this week before the more immediate excitement of the Congressional opening. We have all learned that Gen. McClellan's opinions and intentions are of too important a nature to be penetrated by any amount of public curiosity; and it was quite a relief to see an opening toward the elucidation of the policy and principles of even such subordinate persons as the President and his Cabinet. By the message and the Reports we might learn something about the war and its future conduct. At least, we should have the opportunity of discovering whether we had a war, and if so, what it was about. A distinguished representative of foreign opinion and influence, who, although destitute of a diplomatic title, is still one of the most important—possibly the most important—of our European observers, assured me the other day that his long-growing and finally ripened conviction was that "this is a war for the preservation of Slavery," and mildly wondered at our impatient cry for foreign sympathy, when we had, at least to European eyes, no better cause to show than this. I know very well that his view is shared by the majority of foreign representatives here, and that it would require a very different kind of evidence from any that the President's message affords to bring them to a contrary belief. It is not a bad thing to occasionally see ourselves as others see us; and when we find—as all can find who choose to seek—that representatives of foreign powers are united in the conviction that we are not pushing this contest with the earnestness which it should demand; that, although with arms in our hands, and presenting a show of vigorous hostility, we are still lingering in the old path of dalliance and concession, the worthlessness of which a score of wasted years has not taught us; that we are fighting on the side of the insurrectionists quite as vehemently as we are fighting against them; that we are nourishing and stimulating the very root of the rebellion while feebly clipping at its weaker branches; that, in a word, we are "warring for the preservation of Slavery"—how can we justly complain of the sympathy with which those powers regard the struggle and its result? I can assure you that such are the views which foreign ministers now entertain, and which they naturally transmit to their respective Governments. And it does not need the keenest intellect in the world to decide whether the present attitude of our Administration will strengthen or subvert these views.

The policy of the Government is now open. We are to prosecute the war with vigor, with determination, and with our hands tied. We are to march boldly and swiftly forward, with clubs upon our feet. We are to crush out the rebellion in a twinkling, and never strike a blow at its vital strength. With these theories, however, neither the people nor Congress seem to agree. Congress showed its temper on the first day of the session, and that not vainly. There was a test vote taken, and the sentiment was by no means in accordance with that which the Administration displays. Congress, sustained by the people, will probably prevail. So far as we can judge from popular demonstrations here in Washington, the public is alive to the necessity of making a thorough work of the war. The honors are entirely with those who advocate the only sure and sound methods of shattering the Rebel organization. The crowds which gather to listen to the evening operations are quick as lightning to applaud every firm and forcible argument that is offered. The author of the Slavery-comforting proclamation in Missouri would be little pleased to witness the indications of popular displeasure which are directed against this single act of his military administration. The people are far in advance of the Government, as they have been from the first; and the people mean to win in this, as they mean to win in the war.

As to the advance of the army, it is as much a question now as ever. On the one hand, the troops have not been authorized to prepare winter quarters, in spite of the discomforts they are forced to undergo in their present condition. A good general would not, of course, subject them to needless suffering, consequently we judge that further operations are contemplated this season, and that the winter quarters are to be fixed elsewhere. On the other hand, the roads are fast becoming unfit for army movements. Their condition is now such that not one officer in fifty credits the possibility of a campaign before the spring, or such time as the roads shall again be trustworthy. These are the two horns of the dilemma. Nobody knows what Gen. McClellan intends, except, of course, the General himself, who is presumed to have an understanding in the matter. Everybody concedes his right to perfect inscrutability, which, probably, however, makes no vast amount of difference in the mystery of his ways, since if everybody diagnosed it, he would not be a bit more communicative. His plans for the winter must be soon developed, for the soldiers cannot stand their exposure much longer, and unless something is given them to do to warm their blood and fire their natural enthusiasm, they must be packed in winter quarters, and kept alive by artificial heat.

THE OLD POINT BOAT.

NATCHEZ, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news. No flags of truce had passed. The S. R. Spaulding had sailed for Hatteras.

The detachment of the New-York Fifth Regiment returned in the steamer *Star* this morning from the

REBEL NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Montgomery's Force Cut to Pieces.

GEN. SIGEL SURROUNDED BY McCULLOCH.

PRICE MARCHING UPON ST. LOUIS.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1861.

The *Memphis Avalanche* states that Gen. Rains had cut Montgomery's forces to pieces, taking Montgomery prisoner.

McCulloch has surrounded Sigel at Sedalia, and it was believed the latter would be forced to surrender or be cut to pieces.

Gen. Price had crossed Gasconade River, en route for St. Louis. People everywhere were flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 60,000 men before reaching St. Louis.

Henry Fry and Jacob Hendler, Unionists, were hung at Greenville, Tenn., on the 30th of November, for bridge burning.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The care of the refugees from the South-West has been assigned by Gen. Halleck to the Sanitary Commission, in charge of the Government Hospital in this city, where liberal contributions of money, clothing and provisions are received. The Provost-Marshal has taken steps to furnish suitable quarters among the Secessionists of the city for all those needing such accommodations, and about \$600 worth of clothing, blankets, &c., belonging to Camp Jackson prisoners, have been consigned for their benefit. Some 600 refugees have already gone into Illinois, where they endeavor to support their families until they can return to their homes. Large numbers continue to arrive, and the road between here and Rolla is thronged with them.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

PORT PICKENS TO BE RE-ENFORCED.

On Wednesday evening a dispatch was received from Washington ordering the 75th Regiment of N. Y. S. V., Col. John A. Dodge, now encamped at New-York, to proceed to Port Pickens, and charging Col. Loomis, commanding the forces on Governor's Island, with the execution of the order. Yesterday the steamer *Batie* was designated by the United States Quartermaster as the transport for the reception of the troops. She immediately went to the island and took on board the soldiers, and will sail to-day.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been detailed to relieve Col. Sackett at the United States mustering office in this city. Col. Sackett will probably set out for Washington to-day to report to Gen. McClellan. During the month of November there were five hundred and seventy-one recruits examined and passed upon. The amount expended for the month of November was \$113,942 59. This includes disbursements for railroad transportation, rent of quarters, &c. The number of recruits now in the office is over eight hundred, from which it may be inferred that the position of Col. Sackett has been no sinecure.

VOLUNTEERS STILL IN THE CITY.

According to the report at the Adjutant-General's office the number of men still remaining in the city belonging to the State quota is 5,700, exclusive of the Eagle Brigade, who are encamped at Hempstead.

NINTH REGIMENT, NEW-JERSEY.

The Ninth New-Jersey Regiment of volunteers left Trenton yesterday for the seat of war. It numbered 1,100 men, accompanied by 60 horses and 25 wagons, and five ambulances completely furnished in every part. The Hon. Joseph W. Allen is Colonel of this regiment.

CITY RESOLUTIONS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Special Union Defense Committee appointed to visit those regiments at Washington, which have heretofore engaged their attention, will inquire particularly into the health of each regiment; its losses by sickness, wounds or capture; its active role on duty, and its condition in respect of uniform, equipment and logistical stores. The committee have been requested to prepare answers to these questions in advance, and an effort will be made to relieve the wants and supply the deficiencies of each regiment as soon as possible.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Hamilton Light Artillery and the 3d Battery of the Morgan Artillery have been consolidated by the order of the Adjutant-General, and now form the 3d Battalion of the 2d Regiment N. Y. V. A.

VOLUNTARY QUESTION.

Gov. Morgan judges that it is much easier to procure assignments of pay from volunteers on behalf of their families before they leave the State than after they are at the seat of war. He has therefore prepared and forwarded to the commanders of volunteer regiments two forms of allotment rolls, the one appointing the Treasurer of the State as trustee under the allotment system, the other a blank to be filled in with the names of such persons for trustee as companies may designate. Gov. Morgan recommends that efforts be made to induce the volunteers to sign these orders after they have been mustered into the service of the United States, and while they are still in camp.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT.—ON Wednesday evening a large party of ladies and gentlemen met at the residence of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, and received Major-General and Mrs. Fremont. A banquet was the token of honor to the distinguished visitors. The guests included a large representation of the pulpit. Yesterday, the Major-General having private business claiming his attention, he did not receive any calls. The vestibule of the Astor House continues to be thronged with persons anxious to see the "Pathfinder." One urgent gentleman, who had come all the way from Pittsburgh to do a little business for the sake of seeing Gen. Fremont at the same time, said: "I am no man-worshiper, not a bit of it; but I do want to refresh my optics with a sight of the man who marched an army to Springfield, Missouri, from St. Louis, when Gen. Thomas reported that it was impossible for him to move for want of transportation. We understand these things in Pittsburgh—we do."

—Robert H. Pruyn, recently appointed Minister to Japan, is in the city, at the Astor House, making preparatory arrangements for his departure to that distant post.

—Commander Wilkes's headquarters at the Brevoort, were besieged last night by a crowd, expecting of a serenade that was announced to take place one of the morning papers, but after waiting a while they dispersed disappointed.

—E. Canard, the American agent of the Canard line of steamers, arrived with his lady from Quebec yesterday, and took rooms at the Clarendon.

—The Hon. Ed. Thayer, of Mass., Commodore Kearney of the United States Navy; from N. G. Homer Ramsdell, of New-York; J. Holbrook, of Conn.; and H. D. Potts, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

—The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and lady, of Binghamton; B. H. Chace, of Rhode Island; B. Woodruff, of Boston; C. M. Shipman and lady, of Hartford; E. C. Ingrich, of Philadelphia; A. D. Osburn, of New-Haven; Alfus Hardy, of Boston; and W. E